

Iron County Register.

S. D. AKE, : : : : EDITOR.

VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 2.

IRONTON, MO.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

IRON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative:
THOMAS G. FOLEY.
For Judge of the County Court—At Large:
A. W. HOLLOMAN.
For County Judge, Southern District:
JOSEPH G. CLARKSON.
For County Judge, Western District:
DAVID H. PALMER.
For Sheriff and Collector:
WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.
For Clerk of the County Court:
G. B. NALL.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
JOSEPH HUFF.
For Judge of Probate:
FRANZ DINGER.
For Assessor:
SIMEON E. BUFORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney:
WILLIAM R. EDGAR.
For Treasurer:
ISAAC G. WHITWORTH.
For Coroner:
WILLIAM G. THOMAS.

Let the State Convention speak with no uncertain sound on the Prohibition question. Democracy does not believe in sumptuary laws nor a paternal government.

An area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kansas under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cotton tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 6,000 acres were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness.

Miss Fanny Parnell died suddenly last Thursday afternoon of paralysis of the heart at Bordentown, N. J. She was the second sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the leader of the Land League, and was the daughter of John H. and Delia L. S. Parnell. She was 28 years old, and was born in Ireland. Miss Parnell had been subject to attacks of heart disease, and had sometimes been apparently in a trance for a considerable time after such attacks. She seemed to be in her usual health up to that morning. She was conspicuous in the affairs of the Ladies' Land League. Her first appearance as a public speaker in America was made some three years ago during the famine in Ireland. She has frequently made appeals in behalf of the Irish cause at Land League gatherings.

The Middle Settled.

In accordance with a notice signed and issued by a majority of the members, the Democratic Committee of the Tenth Congressional District met at Anthony & Kuhn's Hall in St. Louis, last Friday at 12 m., in order to discuss the middle, and to harmonize, if possible, the various factions. In addition to members of the committee, there were present quite a number of well-known gentlemen, nearly all of whom seemed to desire a speedy settlement of the difficulties in the district.

After considerable discussion, by Messrs. Thomas, Burks, and others, Mr. Edgar, the member from Iron county, moved that a committee of three be appointed to devise a way out of the difficulty. Carried.

The chairman then appointed Mr. Edgar of Iron, Mr. Taylor of St. Louis county and Judge Burks of St. Francois, as that committee.

They retired, and during the brief recess Mr. G. W. Hall addressed the meeting, saying in substance that the difficulty could be settled, for the good sense of the Democracy would destroy the connivance of any set of men.

The sub-committee soon reported, and recommended that the action of the Committee which met at De Soto be declared null and void; and that the city wards be entitled to three members on the Committee, to be selected at a mass meeting to be held at Anthony & Kuhn's Hall, July 29, at 8 p. m.

The report of the sub-committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Taylor said the action just taken gave the city at least one more representative, according to the basis, than the counties were entitled to. The St. Louis wards in the district cast a combined Democratic vote of 3,503. St. Francois county cast 1750, and Jefferson 2,012 Democratic votes, yet each one of these counties had but one representative in the Committee. In other words, the sub-committee was disposed to be more than fair by the city of St. Louis. The idea was to harmonize the whole district, so that the nominee, whoever he might be, would be certain of election.

On motion of Judge Burks the Committee adjourned to meet again at the same place on Saturday, the 5th day of August, when it is supposed that

every county and the city will be represented, and the date for the holding of the Convention named. The general opinion is that the difficulties are practically settled.

Pennsylvania Notes.

Ed. Register.—According to one of its citizens who recently took the census of the town, Hopewell has a population of 310. The valley in which it lies is very small, consequently there is not room for a very large place; but the houses on the Main street are built close together. The Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad runs north and south through the eastern edge of Hopewell. Two and one-half miles east of the town are located the Sandy Run coal mines, and three miles south of it are the Six Mile Run, or Riddellburg Mines. A few days ago in company with the genial and gentlemanly general manager of the Sandy Run Coal Company, Mr. John Langdon, I boarded the coal train and went out to the mines, and Mr. Langdon took me through them and explained to me how they were worked. We rode in the mines—which go in the earth the distance of about one-half a mile—on the dump cart, drawn by mules. About 3,000 tons of coal are shipped from these mines per month, and at present from fifty to sixty men are engaged in taking it out. Every man that applies for work is employed. I am told that one shaft in the Riddellburg Mines extends under ground three miles. I did not go in there. They had another picnic and dance near Hopewell last Saturday, it being the day on which both Riddellburg and the Sandy Run mines were paid. Everything went off smoothly during the afternoon, but about dark when the men were feeling "pretty good," the fun commenced. Up to 12 o'clock p. m., no less than fifteen fights were indulged in, both in town and on the picnic grounds. Nobody was damaged very seriously. The whiskey sold here I believe can not be beat in the West. One glass of the stuff will make a man "fighting mad"; two glasses will make him crazy, and three glasses will lay him out for about twelve hours. There are three "hotels" in Hopewell where liquor is sold, and a majority of the male inhabitants are hard drinkers, while the majority of the women are strict Church members, and strong advocates of Temperance.

I left Hopewell on Monday at 7 o'clock, on the H. & B. R. R., and arrived at Hyndman at 12:15 o'clock, where I took the Baltimore and Ohio train for this place, which was due at 12:20. It being nearly a half hour behind time, I had to wait at Hyndman nearly four hours, which was a tiresome "old wait," as is generally the case with the small places where passengers have to await connections. Hyndman is nothing but a one-horse town. It has three hotels, two or three stores, a barber shop, a church-house, a school-house and about two dozen private dwellings. A short distance above the town is located a pressed brick manufactory. Two railroads pass through the place, branches of the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads.

I arrived in Ursina, Somerset county, at 7 o'clock p. m., Monday. This town is about the size of, and the houses are scattered over about the same amount of territory as Ironton. It is said to be only twelve years old. It was given its first start by the coal excitement near there; but the mines that were opened have been abandoned on account of the coal not making good coke. The town is still kept up by the lumber business, which is carried on quite extensively. The lumber is shipped by rail from here to Baltimore, where it is then shipped to England. Ursina is about 100 miles west of Hopewell. About the crops in the parts of Pennsylvania through which I have been: wheat is harvested, and is about the largest and best crop ever known here, oats, also have turned out splendidly; corn is growing nicely and the prospects are flattering; hay—mostly timothy and clover mixed—will also pan out first-rate in quantity and quality. The early potato crop was never better, and the prospect for the fall crop is good; the Colorado bug has been eating the vines some, but without much injury to the potato.

Apples and peaches do not amount to anything in this section of the State, and other large fruits are not much better. There will be plenty of grapes though, and wild fruits, such as raspberries, dewberries, huckleberries and blackberries will be very plentiful.

Ursina, Pa., July 18. W. A. T.

Minnesota and Missouri.

ST. PAUL, July 20, 1882.
Ed. Register.—As it has been some time since I last wrote you, I may as well say anything of note has not transpired.

During the month of June life was pretty dull in the amusement line in this city. In real estate, I judge, it was an average month, from the lists of transactions appearing in the daily Pioneer Press. Property is almost altogether sold at auction, bringing good prices and ready cash. There is quite a difference between Eastern Minnesota and Southeast Missouri in that respect. Easy-going as the people of the latter State are, they appear to sit

down and take what falls into their hands, like the manna of the Israelites; but make a reasonable effort, they never do. They ought to have a part of the immigration flowing to the Northwest and West. What is the cause of their not receiving a portion? Is it a lack of appreciation by the residents of that section? It seems so. I have seen as good land as can be found in Minnesota sold for back taxes in Washington county, Mo., and bought in by the officers selling it, for barely enough to pay the printer; the sheriff and clerk going without their fee. Another instance I can cite of the lack of appreciation of the value of land in that section by its citizens is: A gentleman, residing in the northern portion of Washington county, bought a piece of land at auction for something like \$300, and a few weeks afterward sold it for several thousand. Again, there are lands in the immediate vicinity of Potosi held at prices a dozen times their value, because they have straggling bits of ore on them, and owned by persons who were never known to pay such a thing as corporation tax without being sued and costing the county more than the amount of the assessment. I would rather own an hundred-acre farm in the Arcadia or Bellevue valley than a one-hundred-acre farm in Minnesota, or as much larger one farther West. After summing the matter up, I believe I can answer my own question, i. e., the cause of it is, either a want of "feeling for home" or a lack of enterprise by the "monied men;" now my idea is the best way to attract immigration is to get up a "boom" among yourselves, and not wait for the influx of people to cause one. Every head of a family and every boarding house keeper in St. Paul are complaining of the dearthness of food. Of course, for the present, it is nothing but wholesale robbery under the new-name of "boom," projected for the benefit of parties owning property and doing business here; but in the near future it will be recognized as a good thing for the country; bringing a class of people here who, by habit, will soon grow wealthy. Now, why can't Southeast Missouri get up such a boom, and, since Jesse James is dead, keep up the name of the State, (the Robber State), when it will result in good at the end.

A SUN DANCE.

There was an article in the papers of St. Paul last week stating, that the Chippewa Indians would hold their annual pow-wow and Sun-dance at Pokesuga, near the mouth of the Snake river, some sixty-eight miles north of the city on the 16th inst., and the writer, longing for something to tell the "folks to home" when he returns, after being worn out with travel and age, "hid himself thither, in goodly company." We took the St. P. and D. railroad as far as Pine City, a distance of sixty-three miles, and proceeded the rest of the way by steam-boat, up Snake river, and across Lake Pokesuga. The scenery along the coast of the lake was fine, especially that near the mouth of Mission Creek, where it empties into Snake river. Arriving at the "dancing grounds" we were half way doomed to disappointment, there being only two lodges in sight. We landed and went running through the woods, and jumping gullies, finding a large quantity of wild flowers of most beautiful and varied colors, and having a regular picnic on wild strawberries. Becoming impatient at the long delay in the proceeding, we inquired the cause and were told that on account of rain the previous night the majority of the Indians would not arrive till late. So, some of the leaders of the party got the few Indians (a dozen or more) present to do the "dance act" themselves, without the aid of the big medicine man. They formed a large circle, with two in the center, beating on the bottom of an old tin pan, stolen from one of the teepees, and then the fun commenced. It would have made Simon Kenton's or Daniel Boone's hair stand on end to see them cutting the antics they did, could they have been present. They looked the devil's they can be. At the start they were in a crouching position humming a mournful tune in a guttural tone; and then all at once jumped up with a whoop and yell that would make the blood run cold in your veins. Some of the half-breeds are very intelligent, speaking English, French and Chippewa with equal fluency. We soon got tired of the "music" and left with a feeling, not of anxiety to remain longer, I can assure you. I could give you the origin of this dance, but it is rather long and I am afraid I have written too much now. It is a romantic one; something about a Sioux maiden being captured by whites, and after being entertained in high style sent home with emblems of peace, intimating that the Americans believed in the equality of people of all races. After taking a short trip up the lake we returned to Pine City and started for home, feeling that we had added another day to our lives by breathing the pure country air.

The Golden Pocklington Grape.

For the benefit of our patrons who may contemplate planting grape vines during the coming season, we copy the following from Colman's Rural World, of St. Louis, Mo., in relation

to this famous white grape, which is of especial interest, coming, as it does, from the originator of the "Martha" grape:

FRIEND COLMAN.—We have heard so much about the two New White Grapes of the North, Niagara and Pocklington, that our curiosity was greatly aroused. The latter we have growing, but the former it seems was not to be had for love or money. Now, however, since reading Campbell's comparison made at Boston, we feel as well without the Niagara. He says: "Bunches larger than the illustrations, and weighing more than a pound. Much the largest and most attractive white grape of native origin yet introduced, throwing the Niagara, which were exhibited beside it entirely in the shade." Last Friday I received from Rochester, a small basket of Pocklington in most excellent condition, and nothing for a long time afforded us more pleasure. Although the fruit was taken from vines planted only twenty-nine months ago, and the vines left to overbear, for the purpose of ascertaining what they could do, some of the bunches weighed over half a pound, and some of the berries measured almost one inch in diameter. In quality, it is, to my taste, just about good enough. It is somewhat like the Martha, but less foxy and better.

We learn that the originator, sent four shoots to an exhibition, with three bunches on each, and the twelve bunches weighed eleven pounds. This has probably never been done before by an American grape. A peculiarity about it is that many of the smaller berries have but a single seed, while the average is but two, the largest berries usually three, and in one I found four. The seeds are small for so large a grape. Here is nearly all rich, sweet, buttery matter, instead of good part of berry being composed of seed. If my judgment is correct, fourteen pounds of those grapes will make a gallon of wine, and it will make good wine without a doubt. It will, however be some years before such wine will be made out of it, for it will be in too great demand for the table.

While the Martha has done nobly—and thousands of acres are planted with it—and I need not be ashamed of having originated it—I now resign and give the palm to Mr. Pocklington. It is a strong grower, and looks as healthy as any vine I ever saw. I have no vines for sale, therefore no axe to grind, but simply write this so those who intend to plant should not fail to plant it. It is a most beautiful fruit. The seed can be seen if the berry be held between the light and one's eye.

I have had the fruit since last Friday, (Oct. 23rd), and this evening a bunch of it is as fresh and sound. This, after travelling a thousand miles by express, tells what its keeping qualities are. S. M. MILLER, Buffalo, Mo., Nov. 2d, 1881.

The American Pomological Meeting, in Boston, Sept., 1881, and they were taken from young vines exposed on the trellis the previous winter to 34 degrees below zero.

We understand the entire saleable stock of this grape is controlled by Geo. A. Stone, Continental Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

The Domestic Sewing Machine beats them all. H. DAVIS, Agent.

Handley's Temple of Music—Pianos and Organs. C. W. Handley & Co., corner of 10th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Send for catalogues and terms.

Owing to the great amount of ice-cream sold—eighty gallons in the last three weeks—I will, from and after this date, sell ice-cream at 5 cents a dish. Ice at \$1.50 per 100 pounds. ROBERT HOTSON.

Music should be in every household, and any one can have it by buying a Smith American Organ, on installments or cash, of C. W. Handley & Co., Cor. 10th and Olive Sts., St. Louis.

Our Weather Report for 1882.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.	WIND.	SKY.	RAINFALL.	
				Amount.	Kind.
July 17	61	SW	3	1.30	R
July 18	63	SW	3		
July 19	62	SW	3		
July 20	64	SW	3		
July 21	64	SW	3		
July 22	64	SW	3		
July 23	63	SW	3		
July 24	63	SW	3		
July 25	63	SW	3		
July 26	63	SW	3		
July 27	63	SW	3		
July 28	63	SW	3		
July 29	63	SW	3		
July 30	63	SW	3		
July 31	63	SW	3		

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Mo., in vacation—May 23, 1882.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Mo.,

Thomas W. Howe, Allen Teague, Nathan A. Conter, George Sellers, and all unknown interested parties.

(Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.) Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the clerk of the Circuit Court in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1872 to 1880, inclusive, on the following real estate, situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 34, range 2 west; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 34 range 2 west; and the north half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the south-

AT SHERIFF'S SALE!

Bought almost the entire stock of the Wholesale Boot and Shoe House of HORACE STONE & Co. We, therefore, can give great Bargains in that line, as the goods were purchased at half-price.

Also, large arrivals of Clothing.

Being after "the 4th," MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost, at Lopez's, Ironton, Mo.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP, FRESH PURE GROCERIES—GO TO—S. G. & W. G. FAIRCHILD'S STORE, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

THEY HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, Cornmeal, Corn, Oats, Meat, Produce, etc., Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hats, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Queensware and Stoneware

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A STORE, AT RARE BARGAINS. They want your patronage, and full satisfaction is guaranteed to all. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

Order of Publication. In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation—May 23d, 1882: The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the Revenue of Iron county, Missouri,

Henry Schumann, Jeremiah Moore, Jacob W. burn and all unknown interested parties.

(Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.) Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is, therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1879 and 1880 on the following real estate situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:

All the undivided one-third part of the southeast quarter, and the undivided one-third part of lot 2 of the northeast quarter, and the undivided one-third part of the west half of lot 1 of the northwest quarter, and the undivided one-third part of the south half of the southeast quarter, and the undivided one-third part of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of section 11, township 31, range 4 east; and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 31, range 4 east; and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 31, range 4 east; and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 31, range 4 east;

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$15.45, is filed with said petition as provided by law.) And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden for the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the courthouse in said county on the fourth Monday in October next (1882), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term), and plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri, for the following real estate situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:

June 8th 87 Attest, with seal, this 23d day of May, 1882. J. HUFF, Clerk Iron county circuit court.

Probate Docket. Iron County, Mo. August Term, A. D. 1882—Monday, August 7, 1882, and first day of the term.

Estate of Anna Boss, minor; A. D. Boss, guardian. Mary Boss, minor; A. D. Boss, guardian. Julia Boss, minor; A. D. Boss, guardian. Charles Boss, minor; A. D. Boss, guardian. Minnie Boss, minor; A. D. Boss, guardian. Wm. A. J. Barnes, minor; B. Zwart, guardian.

Charles Denby, minor; J. T. Ake, guardian. Albert Denby, minor; J. T. Ake, guardian. Frank Fitzpatrick, minor; Monroe Fitzpatrick, guardian. George Fitzpatrick, minor; Monroe Fitzpatrick, guardian. Magdalena Lesser, minor; Michael Seitz, guardian.

Jacob Lesser, minor; Michael Seitz, guardian. James Lashley, minor; James M. Ashlock, guardian. Jacob Lutz estate: Anna Lutz and John Lutz, administrators.

Wm. L. Mathews, minor; Harriet E. Mathews, guardian. Irene E. Mathews, minor; Harriet E. Mathews, guardian. Ida F. Mathews, minor; Harriet E. Mathews, guardian.

Harvey D. Mathews, minor; Harriet E. Mathews, guardian. Wm. D. Reese, minor; James Parker, guardian. Henry C. Reese, minor; James Parker, guardian.

Euphrosina Schlegel, minor; Leopold Hurst, guardian. Alexander White, minor; Isaac G. Whitworth, guardian. Sarah Priska White, minor; Isaac G. Whitworth, guardian.

Augustus C. Wiatt, deceased; Joseph L. Stephens, administrator. Lottie E. Weast, minor; Samuel Weast, guardian.

Robert T. Weast, minor; Samuel Weast, guardian. Lottie M. Weast, minor; Samuel Weast, guardian. Ironton, Mo., July 1, 1882. JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate.

Smith American Organs sold on easy monthly payments, by C. W. Handley & Co., corner 10th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

There is about \$6,000 School Monies in the County Treasury, to loan at 8 per cent. Apply to G. B. NALL, County Clerk.